

ITALY CAME BACK WITHOUT ANY BID

Orlando and Sonnino's Return
Announced Before In-
vitation Was Drafted.

ROME CASE UNSETTLED

H. Wickham Steed, London
"Times" Editor, Gives Inside
Facts of Situation.

By H. WICKHAM STEED,
Editor of the London Times.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.

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PARIS, May 10.—It is possible now to
give details of some of the particulars
of the situation antecedent to the de-
cision of the Italian Government that
the principal Italian delegates should return
to Paris. These particulars necessarily
are incomplete and can scarcely convey
an accurate expression of the situation
as a whole until they are completed by
the knowledge of what actually took
place in Rome.

In the first place it is necessary to
correct a Reuter telegram sent from
Paris under date of May 4, in which it
was said that the Council of Three sent
an invitation to Italy to resume her
place in the Peace Conference. It was
indeed intended to send such an invita-
tion, or rather an appeal to the Italian
Government. In all probability it would
have been so worded as to make it clear
to the Italian people, in the event of its
publication, how grave had been the re-
sponsibility of Italy in continuing her
voluntary abstention from the confer-
ence. But before it could be sent a tele-
gram arrived on Saturday evening from
Baron Sonnino, in which was something
like an official charge of having violated
the London agreement against the Brit-
ish and the French Governments.

On Sunday, therefore, the situation
was dominated by this telegram and in-
stead of despatching an appeal to Italy
the Council of Three gave instructions
that a reply to it be drafted for sanction
and signature on Monday morning by
Mr. Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Mr.
Wilson.

Consideration Suspended.

The draft was actually under con-
sideration when M. Leichorn arrived
from the Quai d'Orsay with the news
that the Italian Ambassador had an-
nounced the return of Premier Orlando
and Baron Sonnino for Wednesday
morning. Consequently the deliberations
of the Council of Three took another
turn and consideration of the Italian
issue was suspended pending some mani-
festation of the spirit by which the Ital-
ian delegates were animated.

When, whether and how the Adriatic
difficulty will be solved there are no
present means of judging. Of schemes
for a settlement there is no lack, but
the real problem is to find not a halting
compromise but a solution which, ten or
twenty years hence, all interested parties
may recognize as having been fundamen-
tally just.

One of the greatest dangers is that
some local conflict between the Italian
and the Jugo-Slav forces suddenly may
aggravate the position. Reports have
reached the conference, for instance, that
the Italians are preparing to march on
a battalion of Italian troops from Bucari.

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near Plume, to the mountains and
through Jugo-Slav territory into Hun-
gary. An enterprise of this kind could
hardly fail to provoke trouble. Similarly
barbed wire entanglements and machine
guns have been placed by Italians along
a considerable section of the Dalbach-
Plume railway.

In these circumstances the impression
prevails in many quarters here that it
would be wise to warn all whom it may
concern that any armed conflict may
entail serious consequences for those
who provoke or engage in it.

Local Feeling Runs High.

Local feeling naturally runs high on
both sides. Manifestations in Italy have
inflamed the Italian troops, while the
southern Slavs are embittered by the
wholesale deportations of their kindred
from regions under Italian occupation.
From Istria and in Dalmatia alone some
ten thousand southern Slavs, according
to information at the disposal of the
conference, have been arbitrarily de-
ported to Italy and Sardinia.

The tension has been somewhat re-
lieved by the humane and friendly bear-
ing of the rank and file of Italian troops,
especially of infantry regiments, who do
their utmost to mitigate the severity of
orders given under superior instructions
by their officers.

This deplorable position may, however,
rapidly improve if a just settlement of
the Adriatic difficulty can be attained.
As regards the question of Plume, the
British and the American and, it is be-
lieved, also the French experts are abso-
lutely unanimous. The question has
been made the subject of exhaustive
study from every conceivable angle. The

result in so far as it is known is that
the regime of Plume ought to be some
form of free port with guarantees that
its trade from the interior cannot be
blocked, and that there shall be sufficient
inducement to the Jugo-Slav State to di-
rect its energies toward the development
of the harbor.

The nauseating calumnies in which
Italian journals and politicians have in-
dulged to the effect that the reluctance
of the conference to give Plume to Italy
is the result of pressure from interna-
tional finance have naturally had no ef-
fect upon impartial men who have been
studying the problem. If pressure of
international finance there has been it
has been directed in the case of Plume,
as in the case of Danzig, against the
attribution of those ports to Jugo-Slavia
and Poland, respectively. This fact is
widely known to those who have
launched the calumnies and who have
unscrupulously sought to poison public
opinion and intimidate the advocates of
a just solution in Italy, France and else-
where.

Not an Italian City.

The truth is that Plume even in its
restricted municipal area is not an Ital-
ian city. The Magyar census of 1910,
which certainly was not unfavorable to
the Italian element—since the support
of the Italian municipal party against
the Magyar tenure of the city—gave the
city—gave the Italians only a relative,
not absolute, majority of the population,
and of these 24,000 Italians out of a
total population of nearly 50,000 in the
municipal area, 4,000 were subjects of
Italy. In the total urban area, includ-
ing Sushak, which is inseparable from
Plume, the Italians numbered less than
25,000 out of a total of 53,000. The
Slavs numbered more than 27,000, the
remainder being composed of some 10,
000 Magyars, Germans and others.

The reported "Autodesciselet" of the
city of Plume in favor of annexation by
Italy at the end of October was in
reality a manifestation of a self-consti-
tuted Italian committee in opposition to
the provisional Jugo-Slav Government of
the town.

All impartial reports from Plume
agree that a plebiscite honestly taken,
even in the restricted municipal area,
would give a considerable majority
against attribution to Italy, while in the
urban area the majority against Italy
would, of course, be very large. In fact,
President Wilson recently received a
telegram in the name of representative
of the Chahantia, Plume and Sushak de-
manding a popular vote upon attribution
of the city and harbor before any deci-
sion were taken by the conference. It is,
therefore, to be hoped that the Peace
Conference leaders will be not stampeded
into any hasty or uninformed compromise
that might result in accentuating local
rivalries and depriving the wide and
popular hinterland of the only avail-
able outlet to the Adriatic.

NO HOPE IN TREATY, VANDERLIP'S VIEW

Peace in Europe Must Come
Through Supply of Machin-
ery, Banker Says.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 10.—"There are no
terms written in the treaty that can
bring peace to Europe," said Frank A.
Vanderlip, president of the National City
Bank of New York, to the Associated
Press before sailing for New York to-
day after several weeks in England and
on the Continent. "The real treaty of
peace will be the plan whereby Europe
will be able to get machinery, rolling
stock and raw material and be placed
in a position to help herself.

"The outstanding feature of the sit-

uation is the paralysis of production.
Much could be said of the financial po-
sition in which each of the nations finds
itself, but I have come to see that there
is something fundamental even in the
solvency of nations. There is a direct
train of events, which begins with the
halt of industry, idle workmen, the
cessation of production, want, social un-
rest, and then the danger of the final
act of revolution.

"I doubt if America comprehends the
extent of the paralysis of European in-
dustry. Of course, we expect idleness
throughout the devastated districts—
that is a comparatively small region—
but there is partial idleness throughout
the whole industrial area of Europe, in
neutral as well as in belligerent coun-
tries.

"In England more than a million peo-
ple are receiving regular grants from
the Government because of unemploy-
ment, and the number is expected to
grow as the British army is further de-
mobilized. This is costing the English
Government a million and a quarter
weekly. In Belgium 500,000 are re-
ceiving unemployment aid.

"The Government of Holland is giv-
ing subsidized food to meet the condi-

tions of unemployment. Italy is dealing
with an army of unemployed. Great
industries in Poland are prostrate. In
Czechoslovakia the limits of disorgan-
ization have been reached. Even in a
purely agricultural country like Ruma-
nia the farmers are without animals and
there is not enough seed to plant the
fields. So that granary will have noth-
ing to send to its hungry neighbors
from this year's crops.

"Wherever there is war there is whole-
sale destruction of machinery. In the
occupied regions of France and Belgium
I have seen even far back of the battle
lines ruthless destruction carried on
solely to kill future commercial competi-
tion with German industries."

"Before the industrial cycle is resumed
in the devastated districts there must
be building. These must be rebuilt, new
machinery installed and raw materials
obtained, and throughout a vast
larger area there is complete lack of
raw material and a more or less com-
plete breakdown of domestic transpor-
tation.

"Further, there is difficulty in the re-
sumption of normal industries. Every-
where there is unlimited want and al-
most nowhere are there even limited

credits. Even where industries have
been unharmed their owners are con-
fronted with extreme prices for raw ma-
terial, difficulties of transport, adverse
exchange rates. Wages are double the
pre-war scale and lack effective pur-
chasing power. In the face of these
difficulties they are making scant, if
any, progress toward restarting their
plants on production for peace.

"That is the situation that must be
made clear in America, because Amer-
ica's help is almost the sole help for
untangling the industries of Europe.
Until these industries are started until
millions of idle workers have employ-
ment and production is resumed, there
can be no political safety.

"It is not that Bolshevism is rampant
in Europe. The sway of Bolshevism is
rapidly waning in Russia. Its progress is
halted in Hungary, but idleness, want
and hunger are the breeding ground of
the microbes of social unrest. There can
be political safety nowhere when idleness
and want become acute.

"The restarting of the wheels of in-
dustry everywhere in Europe is indis-
pensable to security. Partial success in
doing that is not enough, for wherever
it is not done that place becomes a

breeding centre for social unrest and
perhaps even political revolution.
"The hope of Europe lies in having
America comprehend how critical is the
situation and how necessary it is to sup-
ply at least the means of giving the
first impetus to start industry back
toward normal life in all countries.
There will be the difficult problem of
food, but no generosity in supplying
food will be enough. Outside help,
alone can never save Europe.

"Europe must be put in a position to
help herself. A way must be found to
supply machinery and raw material to
every European nation to make a be-
ginning toward restarting the industrial
process. An effective plan for doing
that would be a real treaty of peace."

SEVEN DIE IN RIVER.

Ferry Near Lewistown, Pa., Caps-
izes With Twelve.

LEWISTOWN, Pa., May 10.—Seven men
were drowned in the Juniata river at
Hawstone, three miles east of here, late
today, when a boat used for crossing
the stream capsized and threw twelve
persons into the water.

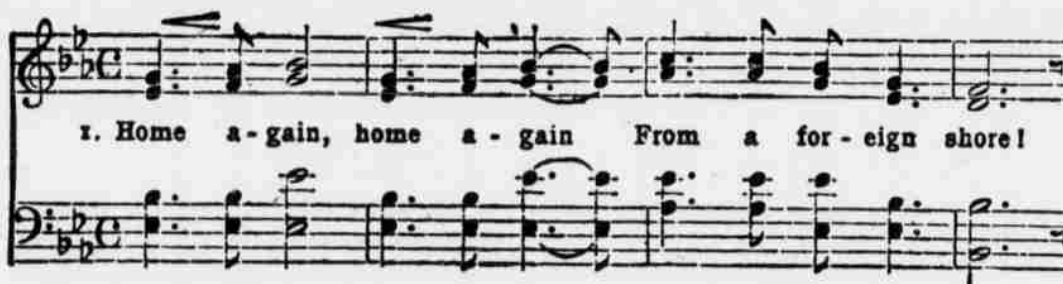
"To say that music is becoming more and more a vital part of American life, is stating the fact but weakly. It is like the breaking of a glorious dawn—this wonderful wave of music that is spreading over our land."



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The Phonograph That Is Distinctive and Superior



"Home Again"

JUST a simple, homely old song.
Familiar to us all—to some of
us half forgotten. Yet in music's
beautiful manner it carries us back
to days long fled—to the time,
perhaps, when the Boys in Blue
were coming Home!

Today, the melody goes just
as straight to the heart as it did
when the song was new.

The words have never been so
meaningful as now, when—their
weary homesick days forgotten—
crowned with Victory and Honor,
the Boys in Brown are coming
home.

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THE Vocalion record of "Home
Again," sung by the Shannon
Male Quartette, has the wonder-

ful realness of tone which charac-
terizes all of the Vocalion records.
But whether your choice be voice,
instrument or full orchestra, you
may, by a simple manipulation of
an exclusive Vocalion feature
called the Graduola, play the
music as you like best to hear it.
The gamut of musical expression,
from ringing bravura to the most
delicate echo, is at the command
of your finger-tips.

The Superior Phonograph

THE tone-quality of a musical
instrument rests with the indivi-
duals behind the development of
that instrument. The same
organization that is responsible
for the Aeolian Pipe Organ, the
Steinway and Weber Duo-Art
Pianola-Pianos, and the Weber,

Steck, Wheelock and Stroud piano-
fortes, is responsible for the develop-
ment of the Aeolian-Vocalion. The
brains and time of the leading musical
and scientific experts of America have
been used without stint in perfecting
the tonal purity of this phonograph.

Consistent with the tone-superiority
of the Aeolian-Vocalion is the remark-
able case design and workmanship.
From the modest \$50 Style 100 to the
most ornate of the sixteen handsome
Period Models, the care exhibited in
the building and finishing of the cases
is a fitting indication of the painstaking
skill expended upon the more
vital musical qualities of the Vocalion.

The Universal Tone-Arm permits
one to play all the phonographic music
of the world, and the Vocalion plays
every record with a new beauty and
fineness.

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from \$50;

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by 3 in. Stretch to 9
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original length. Cut
on the edge with the
scissors. The cut
should not be more
than 1/8 in. across
the sample. If the
strip tears apart the
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is ruined. Make your dealer
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